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THE PHILOSOPHY OF TEACHING.

BY NATHANIEL SANDS.

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We publish the following extracts from the above volume as containing points of much interest:

The true teacher does not seek to teach by simply putting books into the child's hand, and bidding it to learn; he addresses himself to those faculties and powers of the child's mind, which bring it in relation with the world in which it lives. Sight, hearing, touch, smell, taste, and thence observation, judgment, perception, reason, memory, hope, imagination and the love of the beautiful are appealed to, developed and strengthened by natural exercise, as the organs and limbs of the body are developed and strengthened by gymnastic and other appropriate exercises.

Education, mental and physical, is but the absorption of surrounding elements into the mind and body—an arrangement and assimilation of materials so as to incorporate them into the being to whose nourishment they are applied, just as the tree or plant assimilates to its growth and subsistence the materials which it draws from the air and the soil.

It is apparent that a great change in the system and principles now adopted in teaching is required, and if we change the principles we must, of course, change the instruments. These are now adapted to the method of teaching from without inwards.

If we are to invert the system, and teach from within outwards, then must our means and appliances be adapted to this change. The task, the forcing process, the stuffing and cramming must all give way to the natural mental growth, fostered, cherished, unfolded by culture, in accord with nature and with law. The inquiry then arises: What are to be the new means and appliances for mental culture? We have but to turn again to nature as our teacher and our guide; her instincts and unerring. The seed germinates and pushes forth its roots from within outwards. The expansion or growth takes place by means of the elements which it attracts to itself, when these are placed within its reach, and towards which it stretches forth its organs. These elements it assimilates into and makes a part of itself. This process of nature, so familiar to most of us, serves to illustrate exactly what should take place in intellectual growth. The mind hungers and feels out for and is impelled by a natural internal impulse to gather to itself the elements of knowledge; the wise teacher steps forward and becomes to the germinating intellect what the sun and dew and rain are to the plant. The mind must be fed in conformity with its longings, its wants, its desires. "Blessed are they that hunger and thirst after righteousness." The teacher develops this hunger and thirst by stimulating inquiry and by presenting to the mind the use and beauty of knowledge; and when the mind gives signs that its hunger is temporarily appeased, that time is now required for mental digestion and assimilation, the wise teacher rests, and would no more attempt to stuff and cram the mind than the wise mother would seek to force food into her child's stomach.

Intellectual growth of some kind, not less than bodily growth, whether good or evil, is constantly taking place. It should be the teacher's care to render that growth a healthy one, calculated to insure the happiness of the subject, and in securing his own happiness to contribute to the happiness of others.

The body being visible to the physical eye, its growth is also visible, and we do not think of feeling impatient at the long months and years required for it to attain its full proportions; nor do we seek by any forcing process to produce a man at 10 instead of at 20 or 30 years of age.

We must cease to live in books, in past mystifications, in useless theories, in foolish and unprofitable discussions, in ancient ideas and customs, and grasp the living present with all the richness, fullness and beauty of its life. The chemistry of nature, the work of her great laboratory, should be the study of youth as of age.

From the great Book of Nature is to be learned the principle of justice, of love, of wisdom, of truth; and as the germ of justice is developed in the mind, the mind is brought in contact with the Great Fountain, absorbs a portion of its light, enlarges,

develops, becomes stronger, assimilates to itself the essence of the great God-head, and renders man godlike.

So with each of the other faculties of man: each draws its nourishment from its special Fountain. Wisdom, love, justice and truth should preside; and it judgment, sympathy and conscientiousness be judiciously trained and developed, they will help to develop harmoniously all the other faculties. But to this end they, and each and all of man's faculties, must be brought into a wholesome, natural contact, each with its proper food; and by natural means not that contact which might peradventure happen if left uncared for, but such as the nature of the faculty demands for its development in due harmony, to produce the greatest amount of happiness to its possessor. To supply this food, to bring to each faculty its proper aliment, is the business of the true teacher. If we desire a child to be truthful, we must bring it in contact with truth, and bring it to love truth by causing its practice to ensure the child's enjoyment. If we wish it to be wise, we must bring its mind in contact with wisdom, exercise its analytical powers, and train its judgment; let it see sound judgment producing happiness; let it see how beautiful and desirable is the possession of wisdom, and the child will soon learn to seek it for its own sake.

To chastise a child for speaking that which is untrue may fill it with fear, but does not make it love truth. The love of truth and of wisdom must be cultivated as we cultivate the love of music.

THE NEW YORK BOARD OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

The Board of Public Instruction of the City of New York held a special meeting on Wednesday, the 5th of June, at the call of Commissioners Gross, Lewis, Duryea and Jarvis. There were present President Smyth, and Commissioners Sands, Wood, Fancher, Ingersoll, Jarvis, Gross, Lewis, Jenkins and Brennan. The absentees were Commissioners Duryea and Van Vorst.

COMMUNICATIONS FROM TRUSTEES.

The Second Ward represents Primary School building No. 34 as in bad condition, and asks plastering for the walls and ceilings, painting for the wood-work, repairs to the flooring and stairs, and a general going over. Referred to the Committee on Buildings, Repairs, etc.

The Sixth Ward reports Miss Margaret A. McCosker, Mrs. M. S. McDermott, Miss Rose M. O'Neill, Miss A. C. McHugh and Miss S. A. Foster as Principals of ten years' standing, and who have fulfilled their duties with acceptability, and as therefore entitled to full salary. Referred to the Committee on Teachers, with power.

The Eleventh Ward asks leave to buy lots on Seventh street for a girls' grammar school and primary. Referred to the Committee on Sites, etc.

They also call attention to some outstanding bills for work done in 1870. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

They present as principals of ten years' standing, who have satisfactorily performed their duties, and are therefore entitled to the maximum salary, Miss Ursula Downs, Miss Frances J. Murray and Miss Julia A. Bell. Referred to the Committee on Teachers, with power.

The same ward asks the refitting of the trustees' room. Referred to the Committee on Buildings, Repairs, etc.

And also asks leave to rehire the premises now occupied by Grammar School No. 23 till May next, in consequence of the delay in the mason work of the new building. Referred to the Committee on Buildings, Repairs, etc.

The Thirteenth Ward reports Miss Harriet N. Goldey and Miss Catherine White as principals who, by ten years' faithful service, have merited the maximum salary. Referred to the Committee on Teachers, with power.

The Sixteenth Ward present with an indorsement the claim of James Hyatt for \$389 for teaching classes in its schools in natural philosophy, botany and chemistry. Referred to the Committee on Teachers.

The Twentieth Ward asks for new pianos in the Primary Departments of Schools Nos. 26 and 48. Referred to the Committee on Buildings, Repairs, etc.

Also for repairs to the walls, ceilings and desks of Primary School House No. 47 and Grammar School House No. 48. Referred to the same committee.

Also to have the heating apparatus in Grammar School House No. 38 put in or

der. Referred to the Committee on Course of Studies, Hygienics, &c.

MISCELLANEOUS COMMUNICATIONS.

Richard C. Beamish and Philip Fisher, Trustees of the Twenty-first Ward, present a protest against the pay rolls of their ward for the month of May, 1872, charging that they are as now presented not the pay rolls passed at the meeting of the Board on the 23d of May. That the amounts have been charged without authority; that they were not handed to the Principals as passed on the 23d of May, but in the manuscript of one of the Trustees without any authority from the Board several days after the action of the Board; that they were altered after they passed from the hands of the Secretary, so, as in some cases, to increase the pay 40 to 45 per cent, and that great injustice has been done and favoritism shown in regard to the increasing of the salaries and changing the positions of the teachers in the pay rolls in said schools. They ask the action of the Board in the matter.

On motion of Commissioner SANDS the matter was referred to the Finance Committee.

The President's objections to signing warrants for the bills of E. W. Sackett for printing the "Manual," and of Gillis & Geoghegan for furnace repairs in Grammar School building No. 40, incurred by the Trustees of the Twelfth and Eighteenth Wards without an appropriation, were referred to the Finance Committee.

The Superintendent of Buildings presented his report of the amount needed for repairs, etc., for the various schools, which is by wards as follows:

For the First Ward Schools.....	\$2,800
" Second ".....	1,500
" Fourth ".....	4,100
" Fifth ".....	3,500
" Sixth ".....	3,100
" Seventh ".....	5,100
" Eighth ".....	4,000
" Ninth ".....	9,500
" Tenth ".....	4,200
" Eleventh ".....	6,300
" Twelfth ".....	14,800
" Thirteenth ".....	4,500
" Fourteenth ".....	4,100
" Fifteenth ".....	5,000
" Sixteenth ".....	10,000
" Seventeenth ".....	17,000
" Eighteenth ".....	12,100
" Nineteenth ".....	6,400
" Twentieth ".....	12,000
" Twenty-first Ward Schools.....	11,500
" Two-ty-second Ward Schools.....	9,800
Normal College, Model Primary Hall, etc.....	2,500
Colored Schools.....	2,300
Total.....	167,800

Referred to the Committee on Buildings, Repairs, &c.

Mr. Ham whose carriage house is under the floors occupied by the Normal College, complained that an overflow of water from that floor had occasioned damages to his stock of over \$1,000.

Referred to the Committee on Normal College, &c.

Miss Elizabeth Foley protests against the action of the trustees of the Sixteenth Ward removing her from her position as assistant teacher without a trial for an offense of which she is not guilty.

Referred to the Committee on Teachers. The Parochial Schools attached to St. Gabriel's Church asked a donation of old or half worn text books, &c.

Referred to the Committee on Supplies with power.

RESOLUTIONS.

Commissioner JARVIS offered the following resolution:

"Resolved, That all applications now pending and to be presented from Trustees relative to the payment of the maximum salaries to Principals of ten years' service, as provided by subdivision 4 of section 57 of By-laws, be referred to the Committee on the Course of Studies, to report thereon to the Board in each case."

The resolution was adopted.

Commissioner LEWIS offered the following:

"Resolved, That the Committee on By-laws and Teachers, jointly, be instructed to report what alterations, if any, are necessary, in order to equalize as far as possible the advance recently made in the amount of salaries to be paid to teachers."

Adopted.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

Commissioner LEWIS, from the Finance Committee, reported that for the eight months from the 1st of May to the 31st of December, the Board of Apportionment had awarded them \$2,000,000. They submit, therefore, a scale of division which, with the exercise of the greatest care, will cover the teachers' salaries and the general expenditures.

This division is as follows:

For Salaries of Teachers in Ward Schools.....	\$1,345,000
For Salaries of Janitors in Ward Schools.....	75,000
For Salaries of Teachers and Janitors in Normal College and Schools.....	41,000
For Salaries of Teachers in the Evening Schools.....	67,000
For Salaries of Teachers in the Colored Schools.....	55,000
For Books, Maps, Slates, &c., for all the Schools, to be furnished through the Depository.....	112,000
For Rents of School premises.....	33,000
For Corporate Schools, apportionment balance.....	\$57,330
For Schools in charge of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction.....	7,632
For Fuel for all the Schools.....	64,884
For Gas for all the Schools.....	60,000
For Apparatus, Stationery, Printing Supplies and Current Repairs for Normal, Evening and Colored Schools.....	13,000
For incidental Expenses of the Board of Public Instruction, Printing, Advertising, Surveying, Postage, Expressage, Legal Service, &c.....	37,000
For Shop Materials and Wages of Workmen.....	3,000
For incidental Expenses and Repairs of Ward Schools incurred by Trustees and Salaries of Clerks to Trustees.....	23,000
For Pianos and Piano Repairs.....	3,000
Total.....	\$1,964,884

The balance, \$35,116, is reserved and set apart for the expenses of enlarging, furnishing, fitting up, altering and repairing buildings, &c., for the support of schools organized since the last apportionment, and for necessary purposes not otherwise provided for. The report also recommends the drawing of \$750,000 from the Comptroller for the next three months' expenses. Resolutions in conformity with this report were, unanimous consent being obtained, adopted.

Commissioner LEWIS, from the same committee, reported that the sum allowed by the Board of Apportionment was \$148,565 less than the amount asked for; that "this sum was absolutely necessary to enable the Board to conduct the schools, repair the buildings, heating apparatus and furniture. Repairs have been delayed from the want of funds as long as the proper care of the property will permit. Your committee therefore recommend the adoption of the report on appended hereto requesting the Board of Apportionment to appropriate the sum above named in addition to the sums already appropriated." A resolution drawn in conformity with this report was, unanimous consent being obtained, adopted.

Commissioner LEWIS, from the same committee, reported in favor of paying William Van Duzer a bill for carpenter work on Grammar School building No. 7, in January last. Laid over under the rule.

Also in favor of awarding the contract for heating apparatus for Normal College building to Messrs. S. Farrar & Co. at \$32,408, as recommended by the Committee on Normal College, &c. The accompanying resolution was, Commissioner Wood obtaining unanimous consent, adopted:

Also in favor of appropriating \$150, as recommended by Commissioner Wood, for prizes to be known as the prizes of the President of the Board of Public Instruction, to be awarded among the students of the Normal College, but with a recommendation that the resolution be amended so as to make the appropriation an annual one. Commissioner Wood accepted the amendment, and, obtaining unanimous consent, the amendment and appropriation were both adopted.

Commissioner LEWIS, from the same committee, reported that further payments on the contracts for the Normal College building would have to be made during the summer, and therefore recommended a draft on the Comptroller for \$65,000, the balance of the \$200,000 appropriated to this purpose. Laid over under the rule.

Commissioner Ingersoll, from the Committee on Buildings, etc., reported that the accommodations of Grammar School building No. 45 were insufficient for the number of its pupils, and recommended that the Trustees of the Sixteenth Ward be authorized to invite proposals for building wings to the school. Laid over under the rule.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

The Report of the Committee on Buildings, etc., approving the action of the Finance Committee in selecting the Johnson furniture for school No. 59 in place of Peard's furniture, as desired by the Trustees of the Nineteenth Ward, was taken up and the following resolution passed, Commissioner Brennan voting in the negative.

"Resolved, That the action of the Finance Committee, as reported at the meeting held April 8, in reference to furnishing Grammar School No. 59, in the Nineteenth

Ward, and which is concurred in by the Committee on Buildings, Repairs and Furniture, be confirmed."

The recommendation of the Committee on By-Laws that the request of Charles F. Olney, Vice-Principal of Grammar School No. 26, to be allowed the salary of the teacher conducting the music be denied, was adopted.

The following resolutions were also adopted:

"All committees shall be appointed by the President, unless otherwise ordered by the Board. The President shall be, ex officio, a member of each standing committee, with the right to debate and to vote upon all questions pending before any committee. One member of any committee consisting of three members, and two members of any committee consisting of five members, when attended by the President, shall constitute a quorum of such committee; and any report of a committee so attended and signed shall be deemed a competent report of the committee to the Board. The standing committees shall be appointed annually in January, and shall continue in power until their successors are appointed."

"Resolved, That the application of the New York Teachers' Association, for the use of a room in the hall of the department as a meeting room for their Executive Committee, be granted, and the Superintendent of Buildings be authorized to put the lecture room in the hall of the Board in order, for the use of said association."

"Resolved, That the Trustees of the Eighth Ward be authorized to pay Miss Charlotte White and Annie Scofield, Principal and Vice-Principal respectively of Female Department, Grammar School No. 8, the same salary as paid them in 1871."

"Resolved, That the application of the Trustees of the Twenty-second Ward to pay the Principal of Primary School No. 40 the maximum salary allowed to Principals of Primary Schools, be denied, it being incompatible with the by-laws."

"Resolved, That the application of the Trustees of the Seventh Ward, to pay Miss Julia L. Lennon the sum of sixty-six dollars and sixty-six cents (\$66.66), claimed to be due her since her appointment, November 1, 1869, be respectfully returned to the Trustees."

The Board then adjourned.

THE EDUCATION OF WOMEN.

The Boston *Advertiser* discusses the important question of "The Better Education of Women" with its usual fairness and ability, and suggests an expedient for affording to women the opportunity for acquiring the highest and broadest culture, which seems to us sensible and practical. Its suggestion is thus stated:

There is but one road out of these difficulties. It is that which the women of England have taken and which Cornell University is about to follow: To found schools for women in connection with the great schools for men—schools which shall reap the advantages which come from the museums, libraries; but above all, from the spirit which exists about any place deserving the name of a university. Such schools would not only reap the advantage of the most costly part of the material resources of the institution to which they were attached, but would be able to share the teaching of many departments where it has been found possible to combine the work of the sexes without danger, and to profit by the unwritten traditions and experience which are a valuable part of the capital of every great school. Five hundred thousand dollars—a mere bagatelle to our giving public—would found a woman's college at Yale or Cambridge, and pay for the instruction which could not be got in the higher departments of the university. The school would have to give in its own walls, and to its classes of women alone, only the broad basis of disciplinary work, such as taught by our college. The university lectures, the special higher instruction, could easily be got with the existing means at those places.

By this plan the objections to the mingling of young men and women in the college classes would be divided; the advantages of established colleges would be secured, and the standard of education for women would be elevated. The *Advertiser's* suggestion seems to us to approach nearer to a wise solution of the difficult problem which it seeks to meet than any expedient we have as yet seen advocated.—N. Y. Mail.

Boys' and Girls' Department.

CONDUCTED BY L. NATHANIEL HERRSHFIELD.

THE CAT AND THE MICE.

BY PATRICK J. HIGGINS.

A hungry cat, sharp, eagle-eyed,
Through smallest chink, within a wall,
Two mice—one old, one young—were pined.
And to the young mouse said did call,
"Thou much-beloved, little dear,
Do come to me one moment here!
I am of thee so fond—come to me, do not fear."

OLD MOUSE.
"Child, harken to me, do not go!"

CAT.
"O, do come, see—these nuts, this grain,
Will all be thine if thou to come wilt deign."

YOUNG MOUSE.
"O mother, hear! she friendly speaks, I know,
I'll see!"

OLD MOUSE.
"She does but smoothly feign."

CAT.
"Also this candy-cake and many a pretty thing
I'll give when thou comest."

YOUNG MOUSE.
"No harm can it bring:
Please, mother, may I go!"

OLD MOUSE.
"Obey me, 't is your place."

YOUNG MOUSE.
"What would she to me do? She has an honest face?"

CAT.
"Come, silly mouse, come!"

(The Young Mouse peeps out.)
"Oh! mother help—oh woe!
She chokes me—ah, the trenchant foe!"

OLD MOUSE.
"Now 't is too late—your doom you now have sealed,
Who will not be advised may hope from pain no shield."

A BOY'S DEFENSE.

The scene was in Sacramento street, in front of a well-known hotel. It was twenty-two years ago, and San Francisco was in her infancy.

Quite a crowd had gathered on the street, and the centre of attraction was a big fellow, who stood with a newspaper in his hand, raving and cursing.

"What's the matter, Wolf?" asked a new comer, who was evidently familiar with the irate man.

"Matter?" returned Wolf, for that was his name, "matter enough, an' rough enough it'll be for some folks. Them young whelps that prints this paper has gone an' published something 'bout me, O, I'll fix 'em! They'd better never have been born! They'd better go and kill themselves after ten minutes; I'll be an easier death fur 'em."

Wolf was a noted desperado, who, it was said, had killed more than twenty men, and but few knew him who did not fear him. He was at that time chief of a gang of loafers and gamblers that were nearly always to be found lounging around in the vicinity alluded to, and disturbing the whole neighborhood daily with riotous conduct. If there was any law in those days it was seldom executed against such characters, and in the full consciousness that they were feared they did pretty much as they pleased.

The newspaper which had given such deadly offense to Wolf was a little weekly journal, and its office was in the second story of a building on the same street with the hotel I have mentioned, and only a few rods distant. It was published by young men—or, I might say, boys, for they were only eighteen and twenty years old, respectively—named Darrell and Kaynes. The paper and its youthful proprietors were already well known in the city of San Francisco.

The article which had excited the wrath of the ruffian Wolf was a bold denunciation of himself and his crowd for their lawless conduct, and it particularly mentioned him by name, characterizing him as a "blustering bully." It was the work of young Darrell, a fearless boy hailing from one of the Western States. Before leaving his home in the Mississippi Valley, he had acquired a fair education, so that he could at least edit a newspaper in those early days; and he possessed, besides, that courage and daring which may be natural in the first place, and which are more thoroughly developed by the exposure to dangers and hardships. Young Kaynes was quite a different kind of person in point of courage, being of an unusually timorous nature.

To return to the scene on Sacramento street. Working himself up into his worst mood—and his best was bad enough, heaven knows—Wolf tore the paper to atoms and started for the publication office. He was followed by a curious rabble, most of whom were elated with the prospect of a murder, though there were some present who would have remonstrated with the evil-hearted man, had they dared.

"Just you watch," said Wolf, as he reached the door, "if ye want to see their bloody carcasses tumble out o' the window! It won't be long. I don't spend much time on such fellers."

It was the intention of the cruel-hearted man actually to cut the throats of the two boyish journalists and throw their bodies out of the window, for the gratification of the crowd and the further exaltation of his already fearful name. So the mob on the street awaited the issue with feverish expectation, as Wolf, flourishing his knife and revolver, entered the rude frame building and rushed up stairs.

All unconscious of their danger, the two young editors were busily engaged pursuing their usual work in their primitive office. If they had heard the noise without they had paid no attention to it, supposing it was merely a street row such as they were accustomed to hear every day.

Darrell was sitting at a table writing, and Kaynes was sitting at the counter arranging some papers for the mail.

They heard the clatter of heavy boots on the stairs, but supposed it was some rough miner coming up to subscribe for the paper, or, perhaps, to see a lawyer who occupied a couple of rooms on the same floor, for the building was only a two-story one, and the second floor was occupied exclusively by them and an attorney—their rooms being separated from his by a narrow hall-way that was reached by the flight of stairs alluded to.

"Ah-ha! I've got ye, my young lumps!" exclaimed the desperado, bursting in.

Kaynes recognized him and turned pale. Being at the counter, which faced the door and extended across the room, he was naturally the first mark for Wolf's vengeance.

"Ye young devils!" he hissed, scowling like a madman, "Ye'll never write nor print nothin' more 'bout me!" Here he flourished his knife and revolver above his head. "I've got a sure thing on both of ye!" Saying this he looked about him, with a careful scrutiny, to see that there was no means of escape for the quiet youth at the table, who, of course, would not dare to jump over the counter and try to pass him, but would cower down with fright in a corner and take his turn at being killed; then he reached across the counter and seized Kaynes by the hair, which was unfortunately very long.

Coiling the terrified young man's locks around the great coarse fingers of the left hand, Wolf laid his revolver upon the counter, without the slightest apprehension that his youthful adversary would snatch it up and use it on him, as he might have done had he possessed the nerve, then flourished his big gleaming knife deliberately with pure devilishness prolonging Kaynes' terror and pain.

"Now pray, you young un!" he hissed. "You've got a couple o' seconds or so left—just while I'm clippin' yer ears off. I'll take 'em off first, clean and smooth, then I'll cut your throat an' throw yer carcass out o' the window. D'ye hear that?"

Such was Wolf's reliance on the terror his name everywhere inspired that he never dreamed of resistance. He simply intended to butcher the two young men, and such a thing as an obstacle to his will was not to be thought of. Had Darrell possessed no more nerve than Kaynes there can be no doubt but that they would both have been murdered then and there in exact accordance with Wolf's programme.

"Time!" he said, grinding his teeth in an ecstasy of rage and drawing Kaynes' white face closer to his own repulsive countenance. "They're a waitin' to see yer carcass drop down into the street." Here he flourished his knife and selected his mark. "Right ear first. Watch how clean an' smooth I'll take it off. I won't even touch a hair."

Kaynes bawled for mercy. "O—O—don't!" the poor fellow shrieked, trembling with terror. "O, don't, Mr. Wolf! I didn't write that, on my soul!" and he whined like a schoolboy.

"None o' yer lyin'!" said Wolf fiercely. "Ye both wrote it, darn ye! an' both of ye'll pay for it!" Here he executed decided circles with his flashing knife, having apparently prolonged the torture as much as he desired. "Here goes; look out as I count three!" The knife was ready to descend. "One—two—"

He stopped and started. He had not observed the movements of Darrell during the last few seconds, and just as he was on the point of clipping off Kaynes' ear in the polished manner he had descended upon, he found the muzzle of a rifle thrust almost into his face.

It was a loaded rifle which, luckily, a friend of Darrell's had left in his keeping that very morning while he went out to make some purchases. It had stood in a corner of the room near his table, and Darrell had seized it, cocked and leveled it with such dexterity that he had Wolf covered before his movements were observed; and he stood motionless as a statue—his cool eye glancing over the sights, and a steady finger on the trigger.

"You great bully!" he said; "drop that knife instantly. Mind, I came from a country where they shoot squirls only through the eye. I can hit any hair of your big head that you will mention at a hundred yards. Drop that knife!"

The ruffian was fairly paralyzed. He relaxed his grip on poor Kaynes, who sank fainting on the floor, and his murderous knife fell upon the counter. So unexpected was this bold attitude of Darrell that Wolf was more startled than he would have been if a dozen of the roughest men in California had assailed him.

There stood the boyish editor, motionless as the wall, and the muzzle of the rifle did not move the breadth of a hair. Darrell held the desperado's life in his hands.

"You cowardly bully!" he repeated, contemptuously. "Don't dare to move; I can send a bullet through your eyeball without touching the white. Don't move the eighth of an inch or I'll do it, and throw your filthy carcass out the window!"

Wolf glanced at his revolver lying upon the counter, within two feet of his eye, but did not venture to reach for it.

"Dare to touch that revolver—so much as look at it again," said Darrell, "and I'll make a red picture on the wall there behind you. You are a blustering, bragging knave! you are a coward at heart—a despicable cur! You came up here to murder two boys because you thought it a nice, easy task, and now you are pale and trembling with fear. I would kill you in your tracks, but I don't want your dirty blood on my hands. Go, now. Turn in-

stantly. Leave your knife and revolver where they are. I'll keep them. Go down to your friends and tell them a boy whipped you—disarmed you and kicked you down stairs! Do as I tell you instantly. If you hesitate you will never see the sun set."

Wolf, trembling from head to foot, glanced once more at his revolver, but did not dare to raise his hand. His face was pale, and his lips were dry.

"Do you hear me?" demanded Darrell sternly.

"Yes, yes; don't shoot!" replied Wolf, turning about as commanded. He was thoroughly cowed.

"Don't turn your ugly face this way again," said Darrell, "or you will pay for it with your life. Move."

Tamer than a whipped cur, the ruffian walked toward the door, and Darrell, springing over the counter, was at his heels in an instant.

"Don't look back or I'll kill you!"

Meekly obeying the imperative orders of the youth, Wolf moved slowly out of the room into the narrow corridor.

"Be careful; don't let that gun go off!" Wolf stammered, as he reached the head of the stairs.

At this moment the clamors of the impatient crowd below arose with terrible distinctness, and one shrill voice was heard to say:

"Hurry up, Wolf. Why don't you throw them fellers out?"

Exasperated beyond measure, he was on the point of turning back at the risk of his life; for after all his braggadocio how could he meet those below, disarmed and chased out of the building by one of the puny boys he had intended so terribly to chastise? But Darrell was after him, and with one vigorous kick sent him heels over head down the wooden stairs, with a thundering clatter, and rolling over the doorsill, the defeated bully actually tumbled out upon the street before he could recover his equilibrium.

"Hello! How's this? What's up?" asked a dozen voices at once, as the dreaded man reappeared in this undignified shape, without having sent any corpses out of the window.

"Why, I simply kicked him down stairs—that's what's the matter," said the boyish voice of Darrell at the head of the stairs; "and if he comes up here again I won't let him off so easy. Don't be afraid of him, for I took all his weapons away from him."

Wolf struggled to his feet, rubbing his head, and presenting such a ludicrous appearance that he was greeted with jeers and bursts of laughter. So completely had he tumbled from his lofty eminence in the eyes of those who either admired or feared a bold murderer, that they who an hour ago would have dared to offend him by word or look, now regarded him with the utmost contempt—laughed at and derided him.

"Ha, ha, ha!" resounded on all sides. "Licked by a boy! Bah! Kicked down stairs by a child! Got your barkers took from you! Where's your knife! Where's them corpses? Ha, ha, ha! You ought to be egged out of town! Three groans for Wolf!" and they were given with a will.

"Three cheers for the little boy that licked him!" was responded to by loud and enthusiastic cheers.

Never before had the rough crowd seen a man with an established reputation, like Mr. Wolf, thus suddenly fall to such a depth of degradation. All his name, fame, prestige, melted away like a mist, and he was no longer feared—no longer respected by the low thieves and cutthroats around him—only despised—Yes, despised by the meanest of creatures, whom he had oftentimes bullied as though they had been hounds.

How little, how pusillanimous he looked now as he slunk away toward Montgomery street! Those who had known him for the past year or so, and regarded him as a giant, now fancied that he stood barely five feet six in his boots. The dread that surrounded his name had cleared away like a vapor.

Such was Wolf's mortification, when he came fully to realize what a pitiable figure he had cut, that he left San Francisco and was never seen in her streets any more. The fatality that had thus far shielded and assisted him in his murderous designs now suddenly deserted him. He was destined never to commit another murder; but was himself shot dead in Sacramento within three weeks after the events narrated.

I do not know what has become of Kaynes, or whether he is still alive; but I know that Darrell, the brave boy whose coolness and courage saved them both, is to-day a gentleman of position residing in a flourishing city of Nevada.

BASE BALL.

SUNNY SIDES VS. ECCENTRICS.—A match game between these two clubs was played on Saturday, May 25, 1873. The game was called at half-past ten o'clock. Seven innings were played and the Eccentrics were up to the bat first. The fielding and batting of both clubs was good, and at the conclusion of the seventh inning the Sunny Sides were victorious.

The score is as follows:

SUNNY SIDES.	R.	B.	E.	ECCENTRICS.	R.	B.	E.
Meyer.....	1	3	2	Reid.....	1	4	3
Ryan.....	2	3	2	Perkins.....	1	3	2
Boles, W.....	2	2	2	Davidson.....	4	1	1
Johnson.....	2	2	2	Davidson.....	2	2	2
Collier.....	1	6	1	Lord.....	3	3	2
Burns.....	5	6	2	Brown.....	3	2	3
Barde.....	4	6	2	Hartshorn.....	3	2	3
Schaeffer.....	2	2	2	Kendy.....	1	2	3
Boles, H.....	2	2	2	Reilly.....	6	2	3
Total.....	23	31	21	Total.....	18	21	21

Mr. Nichols acted as Umpire and Masters

Chs. Fowler and Frank Pell as Scorers. The game occupied 2 hours and 30 minutes.

OUR WEEKLY CHAT.

PRIZE OFFER.

To the boy or girl sending the best puzzle we will present a year's subscription to THE SCHOOL JOURNAL. We leave it at the option of the competitors to select any particular kind of puzzle they may desire. All puzzles in competition must be sent in by June 30, so that the name of the winner may be published in the number succeeding that date.

—Wm. M. Green, of 854 Eighth avenue, sends us the correct answers to Nos. 2, 3, 4 and 6 of the puzzles in JOURNAL No. 70. If he, as well as numerous other readers, will look at the Diamond Puzzle in No. 70 of the JOURNAL, and then refer to its answer, which we publish this week, he will thoroughly understand how to compose or guess one similar to it.—H. S., of the New York College, sends some good puzzles, which are dropped into our accepted drawer; he will please send us the answers to them, which he failed to do.—"Mitchie Jim" and "Joe" send answers to puzzles Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 in JOURNAL No. 69, and to Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 in No. 70, all of which are correct. We think they are very ingenious head-workers to have made out so many answers.—S. Wielarski's cross-word enigma is accepted and appears in this week's "Gymnastics."—The answers to puzzles Nos. 3, 4, 5 and 6 in JOURNAL No. 70, sent us by E. J. Butler, are correct; his enigma is declined, as the subject is not desirable.

GYMNASTICS FOR THE BRAIN.

NO. 1.—CROSS PUZZLE.
1. A kind of wood. 2. A Spanish title. 3. A creeping plant. 4. A city in the United States. 5. A coin. 6. A city of Prussia. 7. A command. 8. Maturity. 9. Design.

NO. 2.—CHARADE.
Up to a little rivulet,
Half by ferns and rushes hid,
Upon a sultry summer's day
My first my second did.

But fierce a wolf came rushing,
And my first drew back in fright,
For he knew the fierce wolf was my whole,
And refuge took in flight. O. O.

NO. 3.—DECAPITATIONS.
Behead one musical instrument and leave another; behead one bird and leave another; behead one animal and leave another; behead a stone and leave a soft substance. SADIE CLARK.

NO. 3.—ENIGMA.
Take a part of what is fast, but nothing of the slow;
Then of something in the sleigh, but never in the snow;
A little portion of a key, but not a part of door;
And just the third of six, but not a part of four;

Some of the make-up of a saw, but not a part of log;
A very slight part of rain, but no part of a fog;
Then a little piece of lead, but not a part of zinc;
Also a part of paper, but not a drop of ink;

Then finish with a final, borrowed from the color pink;
Thus you will have a great man,
Whom all the world has known,
By whom were many kingdoms made,
And many overthrown. S. WIELARSKI.

NO. 5.—DOUBLE ACROSTIC.
1. A river in Asia. 2. A manufacturing town in France. 3. A lake nearer home. 4. A city in Scotland. 5. One of the United States. 6. A volcano.

The initials read downward give the name of a European kingdom, and the finals, read upward, its capital.

GEO. GRAPHY.
NO. 6.—ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.
There are three such numbers, that the sum of the third, with six times the first, is equal to six times the second, and the sum of the squares of the first and the third is equal to forty-five. Find the numbers. D. L. B.

NO. 7.—BLANKS.
Fill the following blanks with the same words transposed:
1. He received _____, gold, at _____.
2. How long will the _____? _____
3. _____ John, _____ the book. _____
4. He struck the _____ with a _____. I. B.

NO. 8.—COMPARISON.
The positive shows us an animal's name,
The comparative is to detain;
The superlative never is found in the van,
But is seen at the end of a train.

ANSWERS TO PUZZLES, ETC., IN JOURNAL No. 70:
No. 1.—The last rose of summer.
No. 2.—1. Geraniums; 2. Carnation; 3. Hart's case; 4. Violet; 5. Petunia.
No. 3.—Croquet.
No. 4.—KILL
IDEA
LEAD
LADY

No. 5.—Antelope.
No. 6.—40 and 26.
No. 7.—P
KIN
CANTO
OBSERVE
PINEAPPLE
SKIPPER
REPEL
SLY
E

No. 8.—The positive shows us an animal's name, The comparative is to detain; The superlative never is found in the van, But is seen at the end of a train.

A genius had discovered that the three most forcible letters in our language are N R G; the two which contain nothing are M T; the four expressing great corpulence, O B C T; the four expressing exalted station, X L N C; and the two which are in a decline, D K.

What is the difference between a burglar and a brakeman? One breaks the lock and the other locks the brake.

If the letter S were asked out to a party, why would it be sure to come early? Because it always comes after T and is never found after U.

Here is one-half of Pope's and one-half of somebody else's music: "This education forms the common mind," "And with a birch they whip it in behind."

Student: Professor, can you see anything in my eye? It feels very sore. Professor: I see a very bad pupil, sir.

Can a little girl weeping be called a crisis?

SPORTS FOR THE SEASON.
Barbaree is a favorite sport in England, and is as popular among the school-boys of New England, especially in the country. It is a very good sport, combining vigorous amusement with healthy exercise.

A piece of ground is marked out, a "catcher" is chosen, and the players must endeavor to cross the ground without being caught. Each one when he crosses the ground must shout "Barbaree!" or "Barbaree, who is in the middle?" No player after crossing the bound can return, but must make his way to the other side. If he is caught before reaching the bound at the other end, he, too, becomes a catcher and must assist in catching the others. The sport ends when all have been caught.

Sometimes, in playing this game, the catcher is obliged to hold the one caught until he has counted three or five. The catcher usually runs for the weakest boys first, and by catching these gradually increases his force. The players must cross to the opposite bound from which they started, and can never go off of the ground at the side. This sport is adapted to school-yards in the city or town.

HIGH BARBAREE
is a country school sport. Sides are chosen, and one party remains at "home" or at the "goul" while the other hides. When the hiders are all ready, one of them calls out "High Barbaree! one, two, three!" upon which the seekers rally forth to look for them. The hiders now endeavor to get "home" or to touch the "goul" (as it is called) while the seekers are looking for them. The seekers are not only to find the hiders, but to chase and to tag them if possible before they can reach the "goul." Those tagged become seekers and help find the others, and also become the seekers in the succeeding game.

This is a capital game for the country, where the boys have the rocks and woods for hiding-places. It is too long for a recess game, but well adapted for a noon game. It is sufficiently mirthful and exciting; it seldom leads to dispute or bad feeling, and, like "Follow my Leader," it affords fine exercise in the pleasant woods of early spring.

ANAGRAMS.—You all know that if you wish to make an anagram, you transpose the letters of a name or word to form another word. Many curious things can be done in this way. The new word or words are sometimes strangely apposite; so much so that the ancients endowed anagrams with undue importance, and were very superstitious about them, thinking that the mysteries of fate were in this way revealed to men.

Mr. Morgan, in his fascinating introduction to his collection of "Macaronic Poetry," gives half a dozen pages to these transpositions. The anagram is of great antiquity. One author puts it as far back as the time of Moses. But this is not certain. It is certain that it was well known as early as three hundred years before Christ.

Among the moderns, the French have most cultivated the anagram. Louis XIII. gave a handsome pension to a man who was skilled in this thing. Hundreds of anagrams have been made upon Napoleon's name. I will give one which certainly seems like a prophecy: Napoleon Bonaparte—No, appear not at Elba. Napoleon's great rival furnishes an appropriate anagram also.

Arthur Wellesley, Duke of Wellington—Let well foiled Gaul secure thy renown. A good one on Nelson is, Horatio Nelson—Honor est a Nilo. One of the prettiest of modern anagrams is this: Florence Nightingale—Flit on, cheering angel.

The following are all good: Astronomers—No more stars, and moon starers. Impatient—Time in a pet. Telegraphs—Great Helps. Parishioners—I hire parsons. Penitentiary—Nay, I repent it. Matrimony—Into my arm. Monarch—March on. Catalogue—Got as a clue. Charades—Hard case. Revolution—To love ruin. Lawyers—Sly ware. KATE S.

A man from one of the rural districts recently went to Washington to see the sights. A member of the House, whose constituent he was, said: "Come up to-morrow, and I will give you a seat on the floor of the House." "No, you don't!" replied Jonathan, "I always manage to have a cheer to set on at home, and I hain't come to Wash'n'ton to sit on the floor! I juns may do that when they come, it they like, but I that am civilized don't do it."

Our Popular Authors.

CHARLES DAVIES, LL. D.

This illustrious American mathematician, though of Welsh descent, was born at Washington, Litchfield County, Conn., January 22, 1798. While yet a lad he emigrated with his father to St. Lawrence County, New York, and settled on the shores of Black Lake, near a wilderness. Here he pursued the usual occupations of a farmer till he was sent to the Military Academy at West Point, which he entered as a cadet in 1814. From that institution he was graduated with the rank of lieutenant of the Light Artillery. After a brief but active service with his regiment he was transferred to the Corps of Engineers, and assigned to duty at the Academy as teacher in the course of instruction through which he had but recently passed as a pupil.

He subsequently relinquished the line of army promotion for that of the academy, and after filling in succession the offices of Assistant Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, succeeded to the charge of the mathematical department, and was commissioned professor in 1823. In addition to the arduous duties incident to his new position, he undertook the preparation of a series of text-books upon his favorite study. In this he sought to give his pupils, by a connected course of mathematical training, the free and ready use of their mental powers, rather than a collection of detached propositions which, however valuable as elements of knowledge, are too often wanting in logical connection as a means of education. A bronchial affection suspended for a while his labors, forced him to resign his post at West Point, and, in 1837, to visit Europe.

Soon after his return he accepted the professorship of mathematics in Trinity College, resuming his labors as teacher and author. But the disease again threatened, and he relinquished this position for that of paymaster in the army and treasurer of West Point Academy. These posts he resigned in 1845, and resumed his favorite occupation of the lecture-room and the desk in the University of New York. Shortly afterward he retired to the country to seek in rural pursuits the health and repose essential to the realization of his educational plans, and at his elegant residence near Fishkill Landing, on the Hudson, completed his series of text-books. Not long after he resumed his professional duties, first in the State Normal College in Albany, and afterward in Columbia College. His works, which are numerous, are characterized by great perspicuity and clear logical arrangement, and, considered as a series, present a natural order of sequence, which makes them a valuable contribution to the educational resources of the country.

Prof. Davies is undoubtedly one of the greatest minds of the Nineteenth century. His majestic form, his bland and noble countenance illumined by a smile as peculiar as it is irresistible, his thorough breeding, his exact and eloquent language, his logical arrangement and lucid expression combined with great personal magnetism all combining to make him one of the most popular and powerful teachers that ever adorned the profession. His splendid series of mathematical works reflect honor upon our country and will form a noble monument to his memory. During the twenty long years that he was teacher at West Point how many of those who have since made our history lustrous with their achievements must have been numbered among his pupils. He has been President of the State Teachers' Association, and we hope before long to hear him address the New York Teachers' Association.

Wise and Otherwise.

Keep yourself innocent if you would be happy.

The "coughing horse" is the Indiana name for a locomotive.

Merit is born with men; happy those with whom it dies.

The more a woman's waist is shaped like an hour-glass, the quicker will the sands of her life run out.

If you want your neighbors to "know about you," give a party and don't invite the folks that live next door.

It is only through wee wee are taught to reflect, and we gather the honey of the worldly wisdom not from flowers, but thorns.

A pair of twins, born in Lowndes Co., Miss., the other day—a boy and girl—were named respectively Horace Greeley and Dolly Varden.

A schoolmaster asked his scholars, if any of them could quote a passage of Scripture which forbade a man's having two wives, whereupon nearly the whole school cried out, "no man can serve two masters."

The wife of a New York *literateur* thinks it very nice to have an author for a husband. Whenever she feels restless he reads her something he has written, and in a few minutes she is in a profound and refreshing sleep.

A little boy, twelve years old, once stopped at a country tavern, and paid for his lodgings and supper by sawing wood, instead of asking it as a gift. Fifty years later, the same boy passed the same little inn as George Peabody the banker, who gave in his lifetime many hundred thousands of pounds for the benefit of the poor in London and other places.

The Roll of Merit.

By a resolution of the Board of Education, passed April 19, 1871, this paper is especially designated to give monthly, under the above title, the name and residence of the best pupil in each class in every school in the City of New York, the information being furnished us through the Clerk of the Board by the several Principals. The official character thus given to the list makes it to all whose names appear therein an imperishable certificate, fairly and honorably earned, not only of good deportment, but of intelligence and the faithful discharge of duty. The last Roll stands as follows:

GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 42.

MALE DEPARTMENT.
Class A. Willie Cronin, 67 Eldridge st.
B. Samuel Platch, 31 Heater st.
C. Wm. Sepper, 67 Ludlow st.
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S. S. PACKARD'S COLLEGE.

The fourteenth anniversary of Packard's Business College was held in the large hall of the Cooper Institute on Wednesday evening, the 5th inst., and was attended by a considerable audience, though it was not so large as it would have been but for the very stormy weather which prevailed. The Hon. Daniel F. Tiemann presided. Mr. Packard, the Principal of the College, made a brief introductory address, in which he recounted the leading events in the history of the institution, and gave credit and honor to the gentlemen who had been its foster-fathers in its early days. The great event and attraction of the evening was an address by the Hon. Horace Greeley, who was received by the audience with immense enthusiasm. Mr. Greeley spoke as follows:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: The greatest orator and agitator of the New England States—Mr. Wendell Phillips—is reported in the journals as having lately asserted that every State owes to every citizen, male or female, instruction in some useful trade. I do not know that I should care to be responsible for a proposition so broad and so bold as that; but this I am perfectly prepared to stand by—that if I had my choice either to have every youth in this community provided with a good useful trade, and then take his or her chance of what we now call education—that is the education of schools—or to have every youth get our school education and take his or her chance with a trade, I would prefer to take a trade, and do as we could about school education. [Applause.] That is, I do not believe, if it was practicable to have every citizen provided with a good trade, that there is another good within the reach of human efforts so important and so advancing as that would be. I do not believe that there is anything for which our people suffer so much. In the whole community people are growing up all around us in ignorance—not so much of letters as of the rudiments of some means of earning an honest living. Nothing so oppresses me as to be accosted on this hand and on that with the plaintive appeal and inquiry, "Can't you find something for me to do?" You know as well as any what that means; that they not only lack—the persons who so appeal—for something to do, but they lack in knowing how to do it. That is the trouble, and the main trouble. It is not altogether confined to that class born to poverty, but extends even to the classes born to affluence. I wish it were possible that every one should have a good trade; for I know men and women in this city, many of them, who know not how to read, who cannot write their own names, and yet each of them is earning an honorable subsistence. On the other hand, many men and women on whose education large sums have been spent, are helpless and hopeless.

I sometimes lament the narrowness which governs the common view of the term education. For if there is anything in the world which education should mean, it is the arming and equipping men for the battle of life. [Applause.] We who are seeking for re-enforcements of the means of education are not disparaging critics of what was done before we were born. We do not mean to say that colleges are bad or useless, but merely that there is a large variety of continually expanding wants for which new devices must be created in order to meet them. Thus the business college means not that other colleges are worthless, but that there are wants that pre-existing institutions were not calculated to meet. Human tastes and wants widen, and create new means for their own satisfaction. I have the largest, the deepest interest in what are called our agricultural colleges—[great applause]—institutions intended to educate young men, and I trust, in time, young women, also, for useful work. [Applause.] Men say they will fail. No doubt if you start something 50 years in advance of the public sentiment, you are likely to fail, not because it is bad, but because it is too good. [Applause.] It is so grand, so noble, that it does not meet an ascertained and expressed want of the community or a respectable part of the community. I fear that out of 100 young men who enter an agricultural college, you would find ten who want to be farmers. They want to get an education, and then men wonder they do not turn out the best possible farmers. Just so with the business colleges, and yet I am sure they meet a very decided want.

I was glad to hear Mr. Packard say he did not expect all his young men to find clerkships. The best divinity-school that ever was cannot make a theologian out of a man who is not qualified for it. [Applause.] Unless nature has qualified him for that exalted vocation, he cannot be a good theologian. So you may give a man the best education for a merchant, and if he have not the qualifications necessary his education would not make him one, for separation is one thing and capacity is quite another. [Applause.] The business college would be a desirable thing if there were never to be a clerkship on earth. I apprehend that the community unconsciously strives to that state of things wherein there shall be fewer clerks and bookkeepers in proportion to what is done than now. There are less now than there were 50 years ago in proportion, and I think this reduction is destined to go on. The time will come when a great merchant will buy and sell millions' worth of goods with fewer clerks and fewer figures than he now requires. So then, if young men are looking forward to a growing demand for clerks, I think they will be disappointed. But this is a narrow conception of the subject. Why, there is no farmer-to-day who works on a tolerable farm—or an intolerable one

[laughter]—who would not be a better farmer for a good education. He would be able to keep debt and credit with everything—with every crop, and ascertain when he came to sell it, whether he had made money or lost by it. And then he could shape his husbandry for the next year, so that he could produce that on which he had made a profit, and cease to produce that on which he had suffered loss. Instead of this, many go on from year to year producing the same things, never able to eliminate their expenses on unprofitable productions, or to increase those crops on which they may have gained. So it is in every vocation. I wish business education were ten times as widely diffused as it is, even though many entered it with false ideas, as they now do—for I am sure the country suffers in its prosperity by the want of knowledge. One grand difference of what is called the Yankee race from some, perhaps from most of the races, is its ability to do many things; to run from one business pursuit to another. I don't say it is desirable; but I was impressed with it when our war broke out, and several regiments were sent to Annapolis, and the Constitution lay there aground. One of the officers asked how many men were able to work that ship, and 38 men stepped out ready to do it, and fight her, too, if necessary. [Applause.]

If we had a hundred thousand young men educated for business, we should find employment for them in a thousand ways everywhere opening around us. We have resources that we do not develop, merely because the brain and education necessary to develop them have not been provided. We have a thousand wants which a business education will aid us to satisfy. I say, then, honor to this one form of education, and honor to every form of education.

Let us multiply and diversify our methods and means of education. Let us have colleges to teach men everything that needs to be done, so that we shall be, as I trust the world will recognize, the most effective people on the face of the earth, best qualified for doing what the head devises and the hand finds to do; best qualified for doing the world's work and for teaching other nations also, how the world's work ought to be done. I say prosperity and success to business colleges. [Great and long continued applause.]

Dr. Henry W. Bellows spoke at some length. He took as his chief text Lord Bacon's sentence, that "speaking makes a ready man; writing makes an exact man; reading makes a full man," and upon it preached an excellent little sermon. Hon. Elihu Burritt delivered one of his eloquent addresses, in which humor, fine sense and a polished rhetorical style were equally apparent. He dwelt with most emphasis and unctious upon the influence which international commerce has upon the peace of the world. The Union Glee Club was present, and entertained the audience with several songs, which were boisterously appreciated by the young men and boys of the college.

NEW YORK SCHOOL TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

The adjourned meeting of the Public School Teachers' Association, which was held at Grammar School 47 on Monday last, the 3d inst., can hardly be called a success, so far as the accomplishment of its ostensible object was concerned. There was a very full attendance, mostly ladies, and everybody felt disposed to congratulate himself or herself on the prospect of a good meeting, with no more of discussion than would serve to relieve the proceedings from any suspicion of dullness. That particular one of the fates who presides over the affairs of school teachers seemed to have decided otherwise; at any rate, the expected election did not take place, and the spectators were treated instead to a brilliant but not exceedingly useful disquisition on Parliamentary law, including a commentary on Cushing's Manual.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. F. J. Haggerty, the President, who briefly stated the object of the gathering to be the election of officers, explaining, also, the circumstances under which the meeting had been called.

Before the opening of the exercises two tickets had been industriously circulated, as follows:

For President, Benjamin D. L. Southerland; for Vice-Presidents, P. G. Duffy and Letitia Matthews; for Recording Secretary, John Walsh; for Corresponding Secretary, Eloise Taylor; for Financial Secretary, Henrietta Woodman; for Treasurer, Kate W. White; for Editor, Arthur McMullen; for Librarian, John Oddy.

For President, Arthur McMullen; for First Vice-President, Mary A. Simms; for Second Vice-President, Salome Parry; for Recording Secretary, John F. Townley; for Corresponding Secretary, Eloise Taylor; for Financial Secretary, Mary J. O'Leary; for Treasurer, Abner B. Holley; for Librarian, Elizabeth A. Deveraux; for Editor, A. M. Lee.

The election of officers having been declared in order, the Chair appointed Messrs. O'Neill, Casey, Walsh and Harper tellers, after which nominations were called for.

Mr. Griffin nominated Mr. Haggerty. Mr. Carroll nominated Mr. Arthur McMullen. Mr. Mitchell nominated Mr. Southerland. Mr. Haggerty then, in a short speech, declined the nomination for a re-election with thanks.

Just here the excitement commenced. Nearly every person present—especially the ladies—was talking. Points of order, motions, questions of privilege and Cushing's Manual began to fly indiscriminately. Mr. Mitchell raised the point that no one had the right to vote as a member of

the association who had not signed the constitution, and averred that many who proposed to vote and who were rated as members had never signed this important document.

This led to "confusion worse confounded." Questions of order and of privilege were raised on all hands, and the chairman was forced to divide his time between consultations of the "Manual" and vigorous rappings for order. Meantime (not to make a "bull"), everybody who was not speaking was talking.

At length a motion was made to adjourn to a definite day, which was decided to be debatable and was debated. Through all this, Mr. Mitchell stood gallantly to his guns, and his persistence, more than anything else, finally brought about an adjournment subject to call, but not before it had been shown that many members had paid dues for a long time, and voted without signing the Constitution.

As a comment on the proceedings of the meeting, we append the following verses which cannot be called poetry, but which we commend for the sentiments expressed. The teacher who wrote them at least "knew that he or she was about," and we commend them accordingly.

AN APPEAL.

What all this useless chaffing,
Wherefore can we not agree?
Let us lay aside our feelings,
Think of naught but harmony.

We, the formers of the nation,
Sowing discord, nursing strife;
What a lesson to our pupils
To repeat in after life!

Wherefore did we come together?
Was it that each of us might be
Lord of all and Sovereign Master,
Or for culture mutually?

Will it dignify our calling,
Benefit us can you see
What is gained by "points of order"
And this so-called "policy"?

What is gained by all this scheming?
Surely it will not bring peace.
Now, I call upon the teachers
To let all this quarrel cease.

Come prepared to cast your ballot,
Question not another's right,
And, whatever be the issue,
Let us cheerfully unite.

To uphold the one in power,
Nor for his sake, understand,
But the credit of our city,
In the State and through the land.

COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

The annual examination of students from the public schools for admission into the Introductory department of the College of the City of New York was commenced on Monday last. There are about six hundred and twenty-five applicants, who must get at least fifty per cent in each study to insure their admission.

On Monday they were examined in Spelling, Arithmetic, English Grammar and Reading. A letter, in which some excellent test words were adroitly introduced, was dictated to the scholars, and this constituted their examination in spelling. The questions in arithmetic were printed on slips, and although not extremely difficult, were sufficient to test the scholars' knowledge in that branch. In Grammar the questions consisted principally of corrections in false syntax, parsing, and the grammatical arrangement of transposed words. Two of the questions in false syntax were: "During the procession a child was run over, wearing a short red dress, which never spoke afterwards." "The figs were in small wooden boxes, which we ate." A complete sentence containing at least fifty words was also required to be written.

The examination was continued on Tuesday, the subjects being history, algebra and geography. Proficiency in writing was determined from the candidate's paper on history. The results of the examination were announced to the candidates on Friday morning in the chapel, and the next issue of the SCHOOL JOURNAL will contain the names of the successful students who have been admitted.

OUR EXCHANGES.

The Science of Health, published by Samuel R. Wells, who also edits and publishes the *Phrenological Journal*, has made its appearance. It is a handsome monthly of 48 pages, "devoted to health on hygienic principles," and will no doubt be well received. The number before us contains a large variety of articles, many of which are illustrated. \$3 a year.

The *Harvard Advocate* thus treats of the disease known as the *dementia poetica*, or poetic madness—an old form of the familiar *craethes scribendi*:

"Several years of careful observation have confirmed me in the belief that this malady is not hereditary. Though unmistakably a species of dementia, it resembles rather acromania in its manner and time of attack. All young men of weakly constitution seem to have a strong tendency to the disease. Few of them pass the first year in College without an attack. Of all patients treated by me, 315 were freshmen. Those who are attacked early recover in a short time under careful treatment. In such cases I have seldom known *agony* to fall in arresting the progress of the disorder. For has there been a single case of relapse among the whole number of freshmen so treated? But in the case of those attacked during the second year, the disease usually assumes a malignant type from the very first. Those who recover do so very slowly, and escape only with shattered constitutions. There are at present twenty-three cases in College, ten of whom have been given up as hopeless. All of these showed their first symptoms in the sophomore year. They require constant watching. There were eleven of them a few weeks ago, but one of the number was seen to disappear one morning at the mouth of a newly dug well, where he was apparently fumbling for the pump."

The *Phrenological Journal* and *Life Illustrated* for June closes the fifty-fourth volume of that well-known and justly-valued magazine. Among its most noticeable papers are an illustrated sketch of William Orton, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company; "What is the Tariff Question?" by Horace Greeley, and a very readable description of Monticello, the

home of Thomas Jefferson, by Laura Carter Holloway, whose "Homes of Famous Americans" will ere long be a standard work.

WEBSTER LITERARY ASSOCIATION.

The fifth anniversary of the Webster Literary Association was held at the residence of S. G. Brouner, 4 Ashland Place, on Wednesday evening.

The Programme consisted of the President's Address, C. F. Estwick; Declaration, "Pericles to the People," O. L. F. Perry; Reading, "Youth and Sorrow," F. W. Floyd; Declaration, "Shamus O'Brien," E. B. McCullough; Farce, "A Sudden Arrival," in which the characters were taken by Wm. N. Graham, S. G. Brouner, J. T. Pangburn, S. E. Travis, J. H. Carpenter, W. C. Starr, G. H. Winch. Then followed a Reading, "The Humorous Element in American Literature," G. H. Winch; Declaration, "Marc Antony's Address," J. T. Pangburn; Farce, "The Review," characters taken by H. C. Hynard, W. N. Stewart, L. H. Travis, Chas. Dedy, C. F. Estwick, F. W. Floyd, C. A. Allen. The acting and scenery were highly admired.

At the close a presentation was made of a large frame containing the portraits of all the members to C. F. Estwick, the President. The company then showed their skill in disposing of colation.

In the course of a year the United States Treasury Department and its branches consume nearly fifty tons of writing paper, six thousand gross of pens and one thousand gross of pencils.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

HANDSOME IS THAT HANDSOME DOES.—The twisted loopstitch, made by the Wilcox & Gibbs' Silent Family Sewing Machine, is as much superior to the old chainstitch as the latter is superior to the chainstitch. It is easier to learn to sew a secure and elastic seam upon the Wilcox & Gibbs' machine than to sew an insecure and non-elastic seam upon the heavy-running, troublesome lock-stitch machine.

We have before us a photographic copy of "The Morse Testimonial," the original of which was executed with a pen by D. T. Ames & Co., 736 Broadway. We have never examined a more elaborate and artistic piece of penmanship. It is illustrative of the exercises upon the occasion of the unveiling of the Morse Statue, erected by the telegraphers of the world in the Central Park. In the centre is a fine portrait of Professor Morse; near the top, surrounded by the ornamental heading, is a correct representation of the statue; at the bottom is a scene representing Professor Morse upon the stage at the Academy of Music in the act of signing a message through an open circuit, greeting at the same moment the telegraphers of the world. In an elaborate border of rustic work are written the numerous messages received from telegraphers in response to his greeting. In the body of the work is written the speech of William Cullen Bryant delivered upon the occasion.

FACTS FOR THE LADIES.—Mrs. Coyne, Richmond, N. Y., has used her Wheeler & Wilson Lock-Stitch Sewing Machine since September, 1857, for the work of a large family; learned to use it without any instruction, and in three days has made three shirts, hemmed three table-cloths and six towels. It is the only machine that does work nicely enough for her; her little daughter learned to use it in one afternoon, and can run it as fast and do as good work as any one. See the new Improvements and Woods' Lock-Stitch Ripper.

HEALTH.—The Electro-Magnetic Mineral Water Healing Baths, 14 University Place, New York, cure chronic and acute diseases—especially rheumatism, gout, paralysis, all diseases of skin, blood, liver and kidneys. Send for circular and investigate.

—Headquarters for nitrous oxide gas for extracting teeth without pain—Dr. Hassbrouck, late operator at Colton's. Office, 956 Broadway, corner Twenty-third street.

Beware of Counterfeits.—Use Brumell's celebrated Cough Drops. The genuine have A. H. B. on each drop. General depot, 410 Grand street, New York.

—Drunkenness and opium eating. Dr. Beers, 107 Fourth avenue, New York, has permanent and painless cure for both. Thousands cured. Send stamp for exclusive evidence.

STAMMERING.—New York Stammering Institute, 107 West Twenty-third street; Professors Mann and Colvin, managers. City references furnished. No pay until cured. Send for prospectus.

WHY EVERY LADY CAN HAVE A SEWING MACHINE.—"I cannot afford to buy a sewing machine" is a very common remark; but we never heard it said, "I do not want one." Those who call at 43 Bleeker street, between Broadway and Bowery, will be furnished by the New York Machine Stitching Company with a first-class sewing machine on monthly installments of from \$5 to \$10 per month, payable in work at home, or in cash payments, or part cash and part work. Cash will be paid to the operator at the end of each month for all money earned above the regular monthly installments. Instructions free.

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NATIONAL TEXT-BOOK OF LITERATURE.

A Handbook of English Literature.

Intended for the use of High Schools, as well as a Companion and Guide for Private Students and for General Readers. By Francis H. Underwood, A. M., I. English Authors. 12mo, cloth, \$3.50. 2. American Authors. 12mo, cloth, \$3.50. [From the Head Master of the English High School, Boston.]

Boston, May 13, 1871.
Messrs. LEE & SHEPARD—Gentlemen: I have examined with much interest Mr. Underwood's "Handbook of English Literature." I cannot speak too highly of its excellence. It is even more than it purports to be, for it is a literary work in itself, independently of the selections it contains. The admirable historical introduction, from the attractiveness with which it is written and the substantial information it imparts, may be made the foundation of a thorough study of the language and its literature.

The biographical notes preceding the various selections are exceedingly appropriate, and (on account of the justness with which they are written) cannot fail to enable the student to acquire a proper appreciation of our best authors.

A Handbook of this description has long been needed, and I think this will at once take rank as the National Text-Book of English Literature.

Very truly yours, C. M. CURTIS.

This is a book which I cordially recommend as the best with a knowledge for the purpose for which it was intended. It is not only a first-rate book for the school and classroom, but it is such a book as I should like to see in every family.

JOHN H. PHILLIPS,
Superintendent of Public Schools,
City of Boston.

The volume of "British Authors" has been published about a year, and in addition to its introduction by all the heads of the various Boston schools the publishers are receiving for it the warmest commendations from all parts of the country. The volume of "American Authors" is now passing through the press and will be ready in a few days.

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736 Broadway, New York.

PRESIDENT HUNTER BRANDS MR. BENSON'S CHARGE OF PLAGIARISM AS FALSE AND UNFOUNDED.

NEW YORK, June 3, 1872.

To the Editor of the School Journal:

DEAR SIR: I sincerely thank you for the use of your columns as the best medium for reaching the ears of my fellow-teachers in order to explain a matter so purely personal.

An individual named Benson has falsely charged me with "filching" from a circular, on Geometry, published by him in 1867, and using his ideas in the preface of my little work for my own pecuniary profit. In a note, dated April 30, 1872, and addressed to me, he used the following gentlemanly language: "I am not willing to be filched of the fruits of those years. And unless you cease your plagiarism, I shall expose you in a manner that will not be very agreeable to your feelings." I confess that I was both surprised and irritated at a charge so utterly unfounded, and on my way to my publishers, had resolved to do either of two things—not to notice such a person at all, or to give him the treatment which he richly deserved. However, on reflection, and wishing to be just, I changed my mind, and for the sole reason that I thought it barely possible that he might be laboring under an honest misapprehension. Hence smothering my anger, which under the circumstances was perfectly justifiable, I wrote this person the following courteous note:

"FRANKLIN SQUARE, New York, May 2, 1872.
"LAWRENCE S. BENSON, Esq.—Sir: In reply to your note of April 30 I beg to state:
"1. The greater portion of my little work on Geometry was written long before your work was published. I can prove this fact by many witnesses.
"2. I have only a vague recollection of ever having seen your book and circular. I cannot recall any interview with you. I never consulted your work, and never obtained an idea from your circular.
"3. The ideas in my preface which you say I 'filched' I advocated many years ago, long before your book or circular was printed. This I can prove by a hundred pupils whom I had taught. I have waited for twenty years that the fact that Legendre called problems postulates, which he was obliged afterward to prove, was absurd and shocking. This I can prove by many of my fellow-teachers.
"I studied Euclid, and can you think it strange that I should denounce Legendre, or that different people should arrive at the same conclusion? Years ago, I heard a senior wrangler of Cambridge, England, denounce Legendre as you and I have done.
"I regret that you should labor under the misapprehension that I have plagiarized your work. I think on reflection you will see that you have done me an injustice."
Very truly,
"THOS. HUNTER."

How my courtesy was wasted on one who could not appreciate it, and how he mistook it for something else, more in harmony with his own nature, will appear from the following extracts from his reply, dated May 3, 1872:—"In reply, I will state what you say will have little effect on what I intend to do." (Something terrible I had no doubt!) "Your admission in your letter of a recollection,"—(he conveniently omits the word "vague")—"of having seen my Geometry is sufficient for my purpose in connection with the fact that they were both published several years before your little work was." I really trust that he found my admission sufficient for his purpose; for however strange it may appear to this person, I make it a point always to admit the truth. He goes on to say that he does not complain of the main body of my work which, he says, is a verbatim copy of what was known to the ancients. This statement, by the way, is untrue; but as it is not pertinent, I will let it pass. He says,—"I do complain of your appropriating to your own pecuniary gains and benefits what rightly belong to me. It is no use to plead innocence in this matter when the facts are entirely against you." (The only innocence to which I lay claim in this matter, was writing a courteous letter to one who knew so well how to use it for "his purpose.") "You have infringed on my copyright, and I intend to have justice done me. I request that you furnish me forthwith an account of the number of your Geometry, published, printed and in use, and the names of the various parties, schools, seminaries, academies, colleges and universities to whom (sic) your Geometry may have been sent." Now this was simply dreadful! I was not only to be punished for infringing on his copyright; but, alas, I was requested "forthwith" to commit a sort of *felo de se*. I had proved my "innocence" so thoroughly in writing the first letter in terms of courtesy, that this person must have taken me for an idiot. "Parties, schools, academies, colleges and universities to whom (sic) my poor little work had been sent, sounded sonorous and fearful; and, *benedicite*, my hair almost stood on end. I regret to say, however, that my fright was short-lived, and that I finally mustered up sufficient courage to address this sorely injured person the following note, which it appears that he "read," learned, marked and inwardly digested:

"LAWRENCE S. BENSON—Sir: Your charge that I have filched from your book or your circular is utterly false and unfounded. Twenty years ago I condemned Legendre, precisely as I have done in my preface, and I can prove it by many witnesses in my city who are now teaching in the public schools. I defy you to produce a single line of sentence copied from you. Your whole statement to me and the facts are garbled and false.
"Seek what redress you please. And remember, at the same time, that I have no alternative for defamation, and will certainly avail myself of it."
Very truly,
"THOS. HUNTER."

Had I infringed on his copyright, what was to prevent his seeking redress by instituting a suit against me? Why did he not endeavor to right his wrongs in a court of justice? Because he well knew that he could not prove his charge, and that in addition to his law expenses he would be compelled to pay the costs of court. But instead of taking this, the more manly course, to which I plainly invited him, he returned a reply, in which he said I "could not bully him." I would like to know who played the role of bully, he or I?

Either by his own volition, or by private

advice, he published in a newspaper an article repeating the charges above-mentioned. This article is a tissue of mis-statements and perversions from beginning to end. The editor says, "We have heretofore had occasion to speak of Prof. Hunter's superficial manner of preparing school books." The astonishing profundity of the editor's knowledge will be apparent to all when the simple truth is stated that Mr. Hunter never prepared any but one little school book on geometry. What becomes, then, of his "superficial manner of preparing school books?"

Mr. Benson, when it suits "his purpose," makes me mean Davies' Legendre, or the Frenchman, Legendre. In order that there may be no ambiguity, I wish to state that wherever the word Legendre is used by me, I meant only the work commonly used throughout the United States. I studiously avoided mentioning the name of Prof. Davies, for reasons that cannot be comprehended by Mr. Benson, but which are apparent to any gentleman. However much I might differ from a gentleman and a scholar (for a scholar I believe him, notwithstanding some geometrical errors) like Prof. Davies, I would shrink from using his name in a public circular, preface or letter. Nor would I use it in this communication were I not forced to do so in self-defense. Hence all Mr. Benson's statements (vastly erudite as they are, and proving to his own satisfaction, if not to the rest of mankind, that he is a perfect geometrical Columbus) in reference to my allegations against the poor Frenchman are "null and void," and of no effect whatever.

But my intention was not to reply to a criticism of this sort. I wished simply to prove that the charges of plagiarism are false and unfounded. It will be borne in mind that Mr. Benson's book and circular were published in 1867. If I can prove by respectable witnesses that I taught everything in my preface two years before his ideas saw the light of day, this person will be placed in no enviable position, and will see himself exhibited as one who has slandered without cause or provocation.

Note, therefore, the following statement to which these ladies can make affidavit if necessary:

NEW YORK, May 29, 1872.
The undersigned, having attended a course of lectures on the subject of geometry and the method of teaching it, delivered in the Saturday Normal School by Mr. Thomas Hunter, during the winter of 1868 and '69, hereby bear testimony to the fact that he strongly condemned the use of postulates which were not self-evident problems in establishing geometrical truths. We have examined the preface of Mr. Hunter's little work on geometry, and all that he says in relation to postulates he taught at the time he mentioned, and almost in the very same language.
ELIZA WOODS,
Tutor in the Normal College, late Vice-Prin. No. 33.
CLARA M. EDWARDS,
Principal No. 33.
CATHERINE F. MARINE,
Vice-Principal No. 33.
SARAH A. JARVIS,
Principal No. 15, Department.

Here is the testimony of ladies who attended my lectures on Geometry during the winter of 1868. The very beginning of those lectures was in language exactly similar to that published in my preface. My condemnation of assuming as postulates problems which were not self-evident is testified to by ladies of position and character. This occurred in 1865 and '66; Mr. Benson's circular and book were not published until 1867. I was two years before him! How then should we characterize a person capable of making such charges as this man has made against me? But I shall use no epithets, for self-respect forbids me.

But even this is not all. I stated that I had condemned Legendre (not the Frenchman) twenty years ago, and here is the proof:

NEW YORK, May 29, 1872.
I hereby testify—and will do so on oath, if necessary—that in frequent conversations with Mr. Hunter, dating as far back as 1858, he utterly condemned the system of Davies' Legendre, in giving as postulates problems requiring solution. This he did in language precisely similar to that used in the preface of his work on Geometry.
H. WILLIAMSON, M. D.,
Principal Gram. School No. 53.

Scores of teachers who attended my classes in those years will, I have no doubt, come forward voluntarily when they read these lines, and confirm, if that were necessary, the evidence of these reputable witnesses, who prove most conclusively that I was two years ahead of Mr. Benson. By his own confession his book and circular were not published until 1867. By the evidence of witnesses, whose testimony in any court of justice would be overwhelming, I taught everything in my preface in 1865. His charge that I "filched" is, therefore, not only false but absurd. I dared him to produce the line or sentence copied from him. He did not do so, because he could not. The reason is now very clear, why he did not right his supposed wrongs in a court of justice. As I was in advance of Mr. Benson by at least two years, might I not, with a far better right, claim that he, in some manner, obtained from some of my pupils my ideas in 1865, and then published them in his circular and book in 1867?

The modesty of this person is only equalled by his love of truth. But, perhaps, after all, he is to be pitied, for an ungrateful generation has been blind to the exalted merits of his wonderful work. This, alas, is the melancholy fate of all the great teachers from Mohammed to Joe Smith. Had his astonishing discoveries (which like poor Pestalozzi's were always anticipated) been properly appreciated, Mr. Benson might have been a happier man. He might not have been so ready to charge any person with literary theft, and to groan under a sense of wrongs (?) which he knew how to redress.

But, in sober seriousness, I felt at first inclined to treat the charge with that contempt which it deserved. As the Vermonter said, "it is very hard to kick at

nothing." And, indeed, my object in this communication is to set myself right with those of my fellow-teachers who do not know me. Those who do know me, I am convinced, would never credit the statement that I "filched" ideas and traded in them.

In conclusion, therefore, I would state that: I have never read a line in Benson's Geometry; I never read one word of his circular (until he sent me a copy about one month ago); I have a vague recollection that one of the many peripatetic and disappointed book-men called and left on my desk a copy of Benson's Geometry and circular, which I flung amid a pile of trashy school books that had been handed or sent to me by mail; I have never seen that copy of his book or circular from that day to this; I never obtained the shadow of an idea from Mr. Benson; I don't know the man from Adam. I have proved conclusively that his charge of plagiarism is false and unfounded; I have proved it by the testimony of teachers who did me the honor of attending my lectures, and every person in the profession knows that these ladies rank among the ablest and most conscientious in the city schools. I have demonstrated by incontrovertible evidence that I taught the ideas of my preface in 1865 and '66. Benson's circular and book were not published until 1867. Therefore the charge that I "filched" from him is devoid of all truth, because it is absurd.

Very truly yours, &c.,
THOS. HUNTER.

THE NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

The next annual meeting of the National Educational Association will be held in Boston on the 6th, 7th and 8th of August. The forenoon and evening of each day will be occupied by the General Association, and the afternoon by the four Departments. The exercises will be held in the Lowell Institute Hall and the Hall of the Institute of Technology.

GENERAL ASSOCIATION.

1. Methods of Moral Instruction in Public Schools, by Dr. A. D. Mayo, Cincinnati, O.
2. The Co-Education of the Sexes in Higher Institutions.

[President White, of Cornell University, will present this topic, if other duties permit him to attend the meeting.]

3. Compulsory School Attendance, by Newton Bateman, State Supt. Pub. Instruction, Illinois.

Discussion to be opened by J. P. Wickersham, State Supt. Com. Schools, Pa.
4. The Examining and Certifying of Teachers, by John Sweet, Assistant Supt. Schools, San Francisco, Cal.

5. System of Normal Training Schools best adapted to the Wants of Our People—Report by William F. Phelps, Minn., Ch'n of Committee.

6. The Educational Lessons of Statistics, by Hon. John Eaton, Jr., National Commissioner of Education.

7. Drawing in the Public School, by Walter Smith, State Director of Art Education, Mass.

8. Comparison in Education, by John D. Philbrick, Supt. Pub. Schools, Boston.

ELEMENTARY DEPARTMENT.

Miss D. A. Lathrop, Cincinnati, O., Pres't.

1. Objective Teaching—Its Scope and Limit, by N. A. Calkins, Assistant Superintendent Schools, New York City.

Discussion to be opened by Miss Jennie Stickney, Boston, Mass.

2. English Grammar in Elementary Schools, by M. A. Newell, Principal of State Normal School, Baltimore, Md.

3. Instruction in Natural Science in Elementary Schools.
4. Adaptation of Froebel's Educational Ideas to American Institutions, by W. N. Hailman, Louisville, Ky.

NORMAL DEPARTMENT.

C. C. Rounds, Farmington, Me., President.
1. The Proper Work of the Normal School, by J. C. Greenwood, Principal State Normal School, Rhode Island.

2. Professional Training in Normal Schools, by T. W. Harvey, State School Commissioner, Ohio.

3. The Normal Institute, by A. D. Williams, Principal State Normal School, Nebraska.

4. Normal Work among the Freedmen, by S. C. Armstrong, Hampton, Va.

5. Model Schools—Their Uses and their Relation to Normal Training.

DEPARTMENT OF SUPERINTENDENCE.

John Hancock, Cincinnati, O., President.
1. The Extent, Methods and Value of Supervision in a System of Schools, by H. F. Harrington, Supt. Schools, New Bedford, Mass.

Discussion to be opened by J. L. Pickard, Supt. Schools, Chicago, Ill.

2. The Early Withdrawal of Pupils from School—Its Causes and Remedies, by W. T. Harris, Supt. Schools, St. Louis.

Discussion to be opened by A. P. Stone, Principal of High School, Portland, Me.

3. Basis of Percentages of School Attendance—Report of Committee.

4. Public Instruction in the South, by Joseph Hodgson, State Supt. Public Instruction, Alabama.

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHER INSTRUCTION.

D. A. Wallace, Monmouth College, Ill., President.

1. College Degrees—Report of Committee, Pres. D. A. Wallace, Chairman.

2. Greek and Latin Pronunciation—Report of Committee, Prof. H. M. Tyler, of Knox College, Ill., Chairman.

3. The Method of Teaching Physics by Laboratory Practice and Objectively, by Prof. Ed. C. Pickering, of Boston.

4. Modern Languages—Their Place in the College, College Preparatory, and Scientific Preparatory Courses, by Pres. J. B. Angell, of Michigan University.

5. How to Teach English in the High School, by Prof. F. A. March, of Lafayette College, Pa.

6. General Education as a Basis of Professional Training, by Prof. John S. Hart, of Princeton College, N. J.

The daily programme will be so arranged as to afford time for the thorough discussion of the topics of the greatest interest and importance, and each discussion will be opened by a person selected for the purpose. All who may be willing to participate in these discussions are requested to come prepared to express well-matured opinions in the fewest possible words.

Considerable difficulty has been experienced in making satisfactory railroad arrangements, but it is expected that at least two of the through lines from the West will agree to sell round-trip tickets at reduced rates. The arrangements will be announced as soon as completed. The local committee reports that nine good hotels agree to entertain guests at reduced rates, varying from \$1.50 to \$3.50 a day.

E. E. WHITE, President.
S. H. WHITE, Secretary.

THE STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL OF THE FROLIC CLUB.

BY KARL C. YELRAFF.

The members of the Frolic Club, five in number, were holding their weekly meeting at their room.

It was here they "hatched" all plans for a Saturday's hunt or a fishing excursion, and I am sorry to say it, for incursions on strawberry and melon patches.

In fact all fruits that could tempt the not over particular appetites of hungry and fun-loving school-boys, suffered from their depredations.

In this little town of R— there were no police or watchmen to interfere with these youthful marauders, much to their joy, no doubt.

On the night of the meeting mentioned above, it was strawberry time.

After turning the key in the lock, on the back of the last member, Ned Pales, stepping upon a platform, said: "Fellow-members of the Frolic Club, nothing has been said, as yet, about our having a strawberry and ice-cream festival this year as has been our annual custom, but as money is rather scarce with us at the present time, is easily accounted for. Pay for the rent of this room is tardy in coming. Now, boys, if I'll furnish the strawberries, will you furnish the ice-cream?" Ned paused, at this point, waiting a reply. After a short consultation they answered in the affirmative. When Ned continued: "All right; you have the privilege of getting it in any way you choose; but as for me, I shall resort to a trick!" and so saying Ned stepped off the platform.

In vain the remaining "Frolics" attempted to draw from him his plans. To all questions his answer was: "No, I'll not tell you; for it may prove a failure; and, if it should, I would then be the laughing-stock of you all!"
After transacting all business connected with their club, they dispersed for their separate homes.

In the column of the R— Clarion, of the week following the last meeting of the Frolic Club, might have been seen the following:

"Wild Youth of R—! Your attention! During the past week a certain young man of this town who stands in good society entered my strawberry patch and stole a quantity of strawberries; providing that young man will leave in my yard three quarts of the same on the night of the 18th inst., he shall be spared the pleasure of seeing his name in print with his vocation (viz: strawberry-stealing) attached thereto. Signed, W. Doby."

Ned had written the above "notice," sent it to the publisher, and it was printed for the small sum of fifty cents, and Doby knew nothing at all about it.

As Ned was well aware, "Squire Doby seldom, if ever, looked at a newspaper of any denomination, and therefore the forgery—if so it may be called—would never fall under his eye, and if it did not, Ned was confident that his trick would "work like a charm," he termed it.

Many a young fellow had made an inroad on Doby's berries, as he well knew; and if the forged warning should draw their attention, each one thinking he was the "wild youth" referred to would deposit the required amount of berries in the yard.

On the night of the 18th, Ned safely encoined himself beneath a drooping quince in "Squire Doby's" front yard.

The town clock tolled the hour of midnight, and yet no "wild youth" had made his appearance.

What if the notice had not been seen? What if no one should come? But still Ned was as confident as ever.

Finally his listening ear was gladdened by the sound of footsteps on the walk. They sounded as though the person was striving to walk quietly, but quickly.

Ned raised his head, and could discern a figure; but could not distinguish the person. It set something inside the gate, and darted away, as some evil spirit.

Ned walked silently to the gate, and found—as he expected—a small pile of berries. Hardly had he placed himself in his accustomed covert, when another figure came, and, leaving a pile, darted as quickly away as did his predecessor.

Three times more this same was enacted, and when Ned left the "Squire's

premises he was the happy possessor of five pails, each containing three quarts of strawberries.

Ned concealed his berries by placing the pails in a basket, and suspending it in the well; here they would not be seen, and in the meantime would remain fresh and cool.

He wended his way to his sleeping apartment, without disturbing a single member of the household, and in a very short space of time he was safely anchored in the land of "Murphy."

The next night was the appointed time for the festival. It came, as all nights must surely come.

The room of the Frolic Club had been decorated with evergreens by them, and on the table in the centre of the room were tastefully arranged bouquets of choice flowers.

Indeed, everything was adorned in a manner that had a decided look of nicety, intermingled with gaudiness.

The boys were assembled when Ned climbed the stairs with his berries.

"Boys," said he, placing his burden in a chair, "as I have been busy to-day I have not cleaned the berries, but if you will lend your assistance they soon will be."

The boys came forward, and willingly, to aid him.

Ned handed the top pail to Hal Manover, but as he did so, he noticed not the look of wonder and puzzled expression that crossed his face as he took it, nor that of the remaining boys, who scanned their pails more closely than the circumstances seemed to require.

"Now tell us by what means you got these," said Hal.

"All right," said Ned, and as they worked he told them all. As he finished, they looked up from their work, for the first time, and at each other. Each read the others' thoughts, and they burst into a loud guffaw.

At first Ned thought they were laughing at his ingenious trick, but, as the moments flew by, he knew there was something else.

Finally Hal calmed himself and explained to Ned the cause of their excessive laughter. Each of the members of the Frolic Club had seen the advertisement in the *Clarion*, and each supposing himself the "wild youth" bit the bait Ned had set for others. This, then, was the reason of the perplexed looks the Frolics had worn on receiving the pails, for it so happened that each one received his own pail.

"Your plan surely would have failed if you had confided it to us," said one of the boys.

The festival was a decided success, and the incidents connected with it only made it more enjoyable to the boys.—*American Boys' Magazine*.

THE PENNY—ITS ANTIQUITY.

The penny is a coin of vast antiquity. Its familiar copper shape, as may be generally known, is a comparatively modern alteration of the silver form in which it was known to our forefathers. In the curious though whimsical little work called "An Essay on the Roman Denarius and English Silver Penny," it is shown to be derived from the Greek drachma of Aegina, which has been traced to a date of six hundred years antecedent to the Christian era. The drachma was afterward coined, not only in Greece, but in Sicily, Syria and Persia. The same coin, under the name of denarius, was struck by the high consular families during the Roman republic, and by the emperors. The author of the work just quoted states that it must have been a denarius of Tiberius to which Christ drew the attention of the Jews when answering their questions as to the lawfulness of paying tribute. He also mentions a very interesting circumstance respecting the aureus, or larger gold coin of the Roman Emperors—namely, that in 1683, under Justinian II., one was struck with a head of Christ, giving him the usual piteous countenance with a full round forehead and ringlets hanging down each side of the face, and the beard parted below in the middle. From Rome the denarius was transferred to Saxony England in 650, being there coined by the Kings of Kent, Mercia and the other departments of the Heptarchy. Under the name of penny, and comparatively rarely executed, it was kept up by the Saxons, Spanish and Norman dynasties in succession, and was the chief coin in circulation down to the reign of John. David I. is the first King of Scotland that is known to have issued the penny. In that kingdom it continued to be coined till the reign of James IV. In the course of its existence, from Roman times to the present, the penny has been gradually reduced much in bulk. In the days of the republic it weighed from two pennyweights thirteen grains. In the reign of the Emperor Trajan it weighed barely two pennyweights two grains. The later emperors reduced it nearly one-half; and the earliest Saxon specimens weigh less than a penny weight. The penny of Edward IV. was fifteen grains, that of Henry VIII. ten grains, and that of William IV. seven grains.

Pretty Teacher—"Now, Johnny Wells, can you tell me what is meant by a miracle?"
Johnny—"Yes, ma'am. Mother says if you don't marry our new person it will be a miracle."

A lady asked a pupil at a public school, "What was the sin of the Pharisees?"
"Eating camels, ma'am," quickly replied the child. She had read that the Pharisees "strained at gnats, and swallowed camels."

A Little of Everything.

Professor John Fiske has been appointed Assistant Librarian of Harvard University.

A fond husband boasts that his wife is so industrious that when she has nothing to do she knits her brow.

A comical passage appears in a letter from Rev. J. P. Newman to the Methodist, describing the voyage of the United States steamer Congress to and from Greenland. Dr. Newman says: "On our homeward voyage two seamen were reproached for fighting, and they were sentenced to hug each other for four hours, with a sentry over them, to see that they did it affectionately."

Tot is at the window-pane,
Watching the little drops of rain;
Down the glass they pitter-patter;
Tolly wonders what's the matter.
Thoughtfully she lifts her eyes
Upward to the darkened skies;
Earnestly and long she gazes;
Very sad her little face is,
As she turns and questions, "Why,
Mamma, do the angels cry?"

One of the arts of unprincipled mountaineers to swindle tourists out of their money is thus described:

A traveler was making a pedestrian tour of the Alps, when suddenly, in a narrow path he came face to face with a large brown bear. He drew a revolver and was about to fire, when, to his amazement, the bear cried out—

"Don't fire!" It turned out that the pretended bear was a man, employed by some guides, who sent him out dressed in a bear-skin when they had a timid traveler to escort. At a preconceived spot the bear would rush upon them, and when put to flight by the exertions of the guide, the traveler would never fail to reward the courage and devotion by a handsome present, of which the bear received a liberal share.

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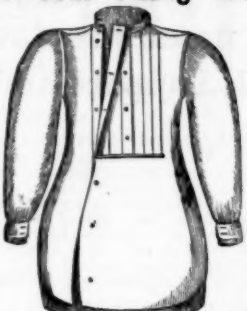
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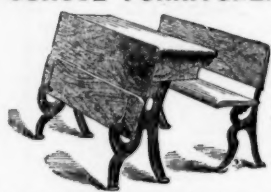
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